

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES

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THE WISCONSIN FIRES.
 ONE THOUSAND LIVES SAID TO HAVE
 BEEN LOST AT MINNETONKA.

where witnesses confirm all previous reports and remarks. The loss of life in the neighborhood of Pishtigo is reaching 1,500. Fifteen per cent of those injured cannot survive.

A member of the Relief Committee sent from New York with supplies, says the only survivors were those who were fortunate enough to reach the water, many throwing themselves into millponds and clinging to floating logs; a number of these were drowned by being thrown from the logs by maddened horses and cattle that rushed into the water. The fire spread over a tract of country eight or ten miles wide. Every building and fence, and all the timber has been completely destroyed. The population of Pishtigo numbered 2,000, one-third of whom perished.

At a meeting at a nearby place, the following reports from the east shore of Green Bay place the loss of life fully as high as at Pishtigo. The same account states that the immediate wants of the people are supplied, but large amounts of provisions and clothing will be required for the coming winter. The Mayor of Manitowishke has issued an appeal to the people of the country for aid.

OTHER BARTICULARS FROM PISHTIGO—FOUR HUNDRED BODIES RECOVERED—THREE HUNDRED MORE BELIEVED TO BE IN THE RIVER—GREAT FIRES REPORTED ELSEWHERE.

On the 11th, December (Wed.) letters to

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—(Pittsburgh (Wm.) Times) 1230 record the utter destruction of the town. Four hundred dead bodies have been recovered, and it is thought that 300 more are in the river, where the smoke has caused death by inhalation while the rest of the body was under water. The velocity of the fire was so great that all escape was impossible. A large number of dead were brought to Ontario for burial, as no materials for coffins could be procured. The ruins of the houses on the west shores in Dover and Kewanee are appalling. All communication is severed, and the terrible news comes slowly. At Pensacola 25 dwelling were burned and several lives lost. The destruction of hay, farm-houses, and fences in the vicinity is complete.

In Brussels, Dover County, 200 houses, comprising the Indian settlement, were destroyed, and a large number of persons are missing. The people, in utter confusion, are struck dumb with their losses, and are powerless. Houses, barns, farming implements, and cattle all destroyed; roads are strewn with carcasses of animals—horses, cattle, and sheep dying from smoke and heat, while hunger and starvation must be endured by the wretched people. Mere ruins have been destroyed, and all its inhabitants are destitute, homeless, and homeless. No particulars have been received.

It is reported that the whole country is on fire from Menominee Bay to Menominee Deperre. Wrightown and Fort Wadsworth are threatened. No rain fell for two months till to-day, when copious showers were hailed with joy.

Greatest numbers of wounded have been brought to Green Bay. The scenes were appalling. Men and women were

fully roasted alive, their eyes burned out and their
burned off. Advice from Fon Du Lac say that re-
from the northern districts grow hourly worse.
accounts of suffering are unparalleled. Clothes,
d, and money are greatly needed.
Great fires are also reported in Calumet County
sellings, barns, hay, grain, and stock have been de-
stroyed. Not a single town in the county has escaped.
crops have been destroyed. Particulars have not
been received.
Late advices say that the towns of Marietta and
Arnette have been totally saved. The heavy rain which
has nearly extinguished the fire in Calumet
a Blueberry Mountain.

**DESTRUCTION OF WILLIAMSON'S MILLS, WIS.—FIFTY
LIVES LOST.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A letter from Green Bay,
Wis., reports the burning of Williamson's Mills. Fifty-
five lives were lost, and ten of the survivors were badly
wounded. Only three persons escaped uninjured.

**THE DESTRUCTION OF PESHTIGO—THE FIRE
BLOWN BY A TORNADO ENTIRELY ACROSS
THE VILLAGE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.**

A correspondent, writing from Menasha,
Wis., on the 11th inst., describes the destruction of Pest-
igo:
The village was situated on Peshigo River, seven miles
from Green Bay. It was a nice little town of about 2,000
inhabitants, quite regularly laid out, had fine hotels,
churches, schools, and a large factory
owned by the Peshigo Manufacturing Company, a saw,

The factory was devoted to the manufacture of silk, tulle, broom handles, etc., and gave employment to about 700 hands in the town. The town was surrounded by pine forests, the mountain portions being built "among the pines." The inhabitants have for the past 10 days been fighting fire in the woods, trying to save the town from being completely destroyed. It is not known whether the fire was started by accident or by some incendiary, since the conditions on all sides had been more or less burned over. On Sunday night they were awakened from this peaceful slumber by a noise which was at first faint and distant in volume until the crash of falling trees and the roar of the wind and fire could be plainly heard. Soon after a tornado burst upon the town, unloading a number of big trees and blowing down the roofs of many of the houses, extending the whole length of the village and far beyond each way. In an instant the whole exposed side of the place was in flames, and the fire soon spread to the other side, and, surrounded by fire on all sides, the people were soon either smothered or burned to death. In the exposed portions the people fled to the river, and, wading across, were kept by the river, and were kept from being killed by keeping their bodies well under water.

once in it while putting their heads under the loose beams. Fortunately, others took to the water and were saved. A good portion of the inhabitants ran to a field to the lee of the fire, and by lying on the ground were saved. A house left standing, and that is isolated, and lately full of green lumber. As near as can be ascertained, there were 100 persons and 100 children. Although a good many men have perished, there are 75 who are badly burned, many of whom will die, and nearly as many who are badly injured. It is nearly complete that the streets cannot be used, all being covered with sand, which was swept in from clouds by the tornado. In some instances bodies were found, and many of the houses were so badly wrecked that all columns with heart-rending incidents of conflagration, but will only give a few as illustrative of the general condition. The bridge spanning the river on fire, and the poor unfortunate family were nearly all killed. A woman, on seeing the fire approaching, put a little girl, a child of six years, in a well, which was covered with sand, and the child was saved. The woman was saved, and, as soon as she could, found out the locality, and her joy was so great at finding the little girl, that she did not know how to express her feelings. Shepher her child in her arms, and man of crying for her, alas, was so fortunate. In many cases whole families have perished. In other cases men have lost their families, they being, at the time of the fire, working on the river, and were unable to get home. They tried in their endeavor to save their families. In one case the only attention was called, a little boy of 10 years is the only surviving member of a numerous family. The boy was in the river, and was unable to get ashore, but was able to swim to the relief of the children. Black and charred corpses were lying in every direction. The first air was so bad that it was impossible to breathe. Many dead bodies were found in the river, and many more have been recovered. A number

THE FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

**THE MANISTE DISASTER COVIERED—THOUSANDS
DESTITUTION AMONG THE PEOPLE**

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14.—News received to-

confirms the previous reports of the widespread
infection inflicted by the flea in various parts of the
is. from Port Moresby to Pohnpei and Saipan. The

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 14.—Gen. Cuthbertson of Maladewa, with his wife and children, has just arrived here, having lost everything except the clothing worn by himself and family. He says the great multitude at Maladewa are in the same condition, being without shelter, clothing, food, or fuel.

[illegible]

men lay for the destitute. Thompson's Hall, a long, narrow attic, in a wooden building on Sixth-st., is the room where the men are crowded together. The room is divided into three parts by a partition, and the men are packed in three rows, one against the wall, one in the middle, and one against the other wall. The men are packed so close together that they cannot move. The men are packed in three rows, one against the wall, one in the middle, and one against the other wall. The men are packed so close together that they cannot move. The men are packed in three rows, one against the wall, one in the middle, and one against the other wall. The men are packed so close together that they cannot move.

RELIEF FOR THE MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.
Charles P. Huntington of No. 106 Front-st. collected, on Saturday, the following contributions for the relief of Michigan sufferers from the late fires, and forwarded the money by the Adams Express to Gov. H.

BALDWIN for distribution:		
100	B. Sherman.....	100
100	Allen, H. Lane & Co.....	100
100	C. Collins & Co.....	100
100	Parke & Co.....	100
100	Lawrence & Elder.....	100
100	Lawrence & C.	100
100	Ballentine & Webber.....	100
100	Wright, Smith & Langford.....	100
100	Wright, Smith & Langford.....	100
100	John McKenna & Son.....	100
100	O'Donohue & Sons.....	100
100	Irish, Belcher & Co.....	100
100	Carr, Hawley & Co.....	100
100	Correll, Kent & Co.....	100
100	Parke & Co.....	100
100	John Casswell & Co.....	75
100	Greiner Turner Sugar Refg Co.....	50
100	Scott & Bro.....	50
100	Cash & Co.....	50
100	Huntington & Dorn.....	50
100	Total.....	\$1,000

THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA IN A BLAZE.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Fires prevail in the mountains the whole length of California.

BUTLER ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Gen. Butler will deliver a lecture in this city on Monday evening. His

subject will be the Treaty of Washington, and it is understood that he will strongly condemn the treaty, as he has constantly done in conversation with his friends ever since its ratification. The General believes that the

American Commissioners were completely outwitted by the more wily and experienced British diplomats. He says that every man in this country who had anything to do with the Treaty, whether President,

Commissioner, or Senator, will be heartily ashamed of his share in the business before a year passes. After the Geneva and Washington Boards of Arbitration have finished their work, the General says, it will be

seen when too late that we have been jockeyed out of our just claims against Great Britain, that instead of having a large amount coming to us as indemnity for the depredations upon our commerce committed by her

the findings of the two Boards, we shall be brought in debt in a good round sum to British claimants for confiscated cotton, captured blockade-runners, and a

thousand other war damages. Our ship-owners whose vessels were destroyed by the Alabama and the other Anglo-rebel pirates will have to whistle for their money, Butler thinks, unless Congress makes a direct appropriation from the Treasury for them. When

the people learn how the British have "come it over us," and how the press and Republican politicians have deceived them about the treaty, the General looks for a fine

the matter up at this time is not apparent. Our theory is that he wishes, for the good of the Republican party, to break the unpleasant news gradually to the country, that it may not come out unexpectedly and with

damaging effect, about the time of the Presidential campaign. Another is that, for the good of Ben. Butler, he thinks it most desirable to show that he is n't stunned by the knock-down Massachusetts gave him at Worcester; and by stirring up a row over something else, convince

the country that his powers for mischief-making are still considerable.

THE CREEK INDIAN REBELLION.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—Mr. Kinnard, a clerk in the Creek Indian Agency, reports great excitement throughout the Indian Territory, in consequence of a quarrel among the Creeks, and thinks that war between

Ochoka, the lawful Chief, and his rebellious subjects, is a foregone conclusion. The two factions met at Ockmulgee on Saturday last, armed to the teeth, and the result had extreme difficulty in preventing a collision. If United States troops are not sent immediately a terrible

THE MORMON TRIALS.
SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 15.—To-morrow morn-

ing is the time fixed for Brigham Young to plead to the indictment of lascivious cohabitation. The same attorney, for George Q. Cannon, on the same charge, filed like pleas for abatement as in Brigham's case, saying their

course of procedure would be different from the first trial. In the famous Hawkins adultery case the defense made motion for continuance, on the ground that both the Court and prosecution were prejudiced. The trial of this case is also set down for Monday.

THE FRESHEST IN MAINE.
LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 14.—The breaks on the Maine Central Railroad have not yet been repaired.

There will be no trains to or from Waterville, Farmington or Brunswick until Monday. We have connection with Portland via Grand Trunk Railway, by curving around the Pownal break. The first mail from the West will be sent by express Monday, but express.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
James Brock, a resident of Rochester, died

....The Buffalo International Industrial Exhibition closed on Saturday.

Capt. J. S. Elliott, a participant in the battle of the Marston, died at his quarters last week.

George E. Fairbanks, a prominent druggist of
Fremont, Minn., was killed by lightning on Saturday night.

F. M. Jones, the guard who was murdered, was the brother of the president of Cornell, Ithaca, last month, he died.

THE FIRM OF J. H. HALL & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS

The construction of the New Post Office in
will be held with Messrs. Messrs. at 2 p. m. in the
of Franklin County, Franklin County, Franklin County.

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